

Private Journal

July 8, 1881

to July 24, 1881

Submitted to Michael Olszta
to icy Cape

Enclosed

Ed Wilson

Last bird skin 2056
" " egg 395
" Ethnologe 2504
g.S. 52

OK

July 8th St. Michael
finished my work here
in developing some photos
of Ingalik. The weather
has been extremely fine
for the whole time of my stay of
four. Everyone of my
at work all day on the
new steamer Yukon for
the A.C.C.s. This is a stern
wheeling of 70 tons & runs
up the Yukon when finished

July 9th

~~Wainwright~~ The comin is
about ready to leave. I will t
my address & for noon
and wait on board - I
am heartily des to get away
from St. M. for the a.c.c.s agent
in charge does not show the usual
cordiality for some reason or
other - The cutter has
a very large deck load
of Coal and I sit on my

did in the morning so
we will have soon things in
readiness if we get a chance
at Wrangl Land - My interpreter
upon whom I had counted during
the summer has refused to go
at the last moment as the natives
in the village have frightened
him by predicting all manner of
horrible things to fall the Coronin
and all have solemnly warned
him not to go and as a result
in spite of my offering high
pay and other good things he
absolutely refused -

We took oil water from the springs
in the afternoon and about 7pm -
proceeded for Cape Dorby.
As we passed out a change in
the wind obscured the whole
coast line as in a thick fog
by the smoke from the
burning tundra of 5 miles
SW, of St. Michael - This

fire was set 5 or 6 days
ago by some Indians up the
Canal and has burned ever
since and now appears
to be spreading rapidly &
gives out great volumes
smoke which mellowed
the outlines & tint of the
landscape forming a very
pretty scene as we
passed out -

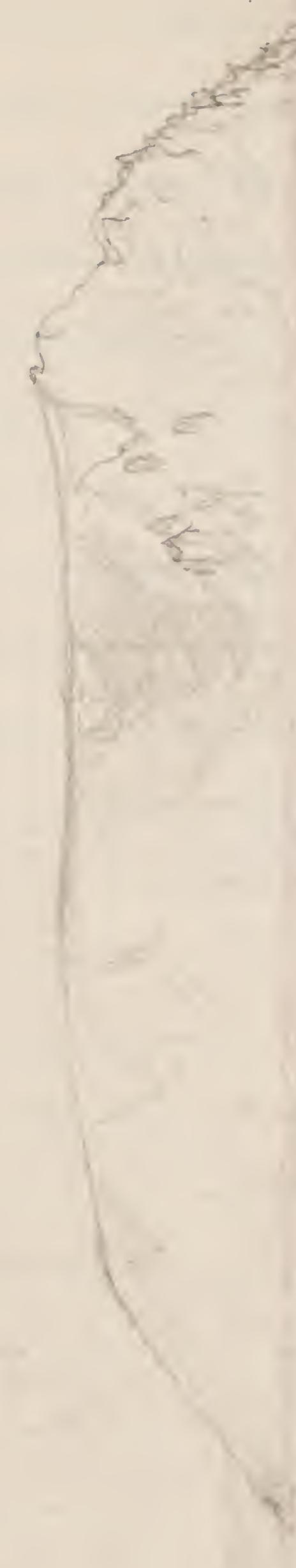
July 15th
Early this morning under sail
& soon with a fresh
wind we passed into the mouth
of Golovins Bay and anchored
a few miles inside the entrance
under the shelter of the high
hills on the western shore.
The northern slopes of the hills
on the opposite shore were
still masked here and there
with snow banks but everywhere
the dark green patches of alder

straggling along down the
hillside with the lighter
green of gooseberries & flowers
gave a pleasant appearance
to the country much enhanced
by a few stately spruces visible
in the shore land separating
the outer river, bay on the
western shore. Hiding the
tree tops, rugged masses of
clouds were driving over all
day. The cutter was lowered
with L. G. Reynolds in charge and
slanted up the bay to examine a shore
anchored in the inner bay -

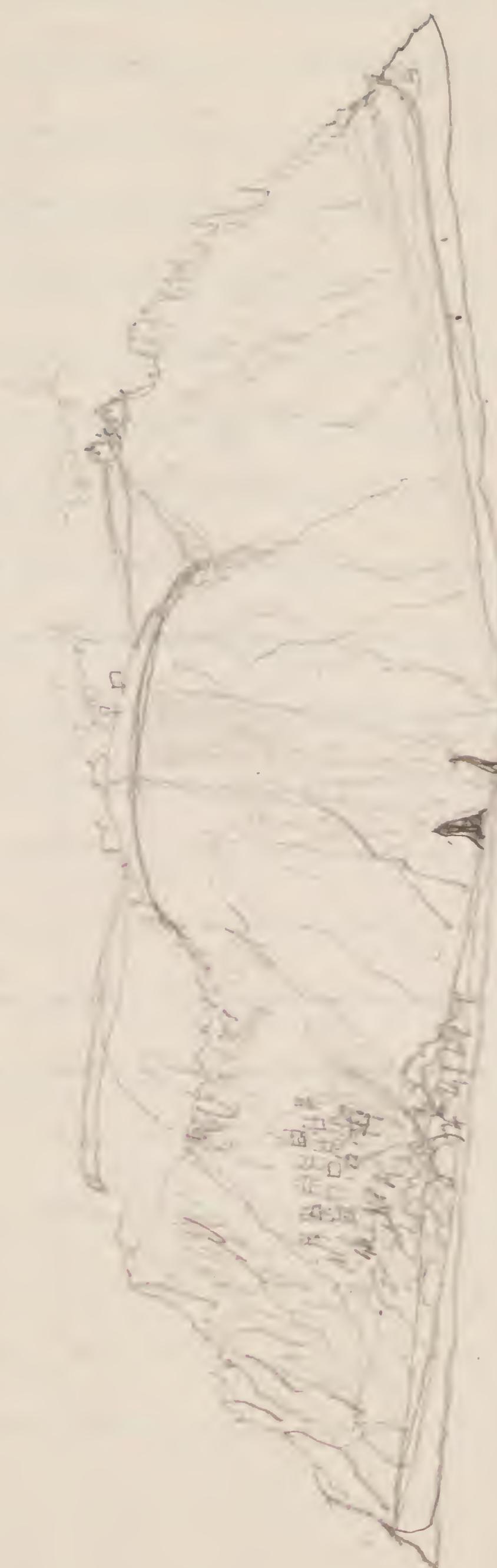
I accompanied him - We
had a fine sail of a couple of hours
and passing through the narrow
strait (across which extends a bar at
2 fathoms) connecting the outer &
inner bay we soon came up to & boarded
the SChr. W. F. March with a party
of prospectors on board. They
are prospecting the country to the

n. and one of the head of the day for
golena, bearing silver, and say they
have found ore paying 150 per ton
but have not found whether it is
in sufficient quantity yet to pay
working. A Col. Williams of
Oakland Cal. is leader of the party
100 whom are about prospecting.
They expect Fish River which
connects Port Clarence & Golovina
Bay to be too shallow to admit a
whale boat at its mouth -
their mine they say is 3 days walk
overland.

We had lunch on board and then
turned back going through the
narrow channel we had squalls
from every side alternating with
calms. Often a squall from one side
would scarcely die out before
the sail would be drawn over
to the other side by an opposing
squall. They also came from the bow
and stern. Overhead the just at



Wedge 21, 2d. face 24 miles July 1 1881.



Wedge 21, 2d. face 24 miles July 1 1881.

the rock between the two
up the jagged fog clouds were
broken into jagged fragments of
masses and twisted into a
swirling mass about 100
yds in diameter forming
a striking phenomenon.
The slight elevation of the
clouds made the occurrence
still more striking combined
with the calm and irregular
signals on the surface of the
water. We passed several
native Salmon nets of
drift wood along the shore
and saw one cast. On
the schooner they told us
that the natives had nearly all
gone up the bay to its head
fishing salmon. The salmon
were running in the outer
bay till a few days ago and
beside the odd small
kinds they caught Salmon trout.

and Chowichin (Kangaroo)
the latter quite dangerous
One brought on the schooner
weighing 50 lbs.
About 4 P.M. we got on
board but the wind was blowy
so had to be Coron lay abeam
all night.
The birds seen today were
Murre, Pacific Eiders, King
Kittiwakes, Arctic Terns,
Blue Red Phalaropes, seen out in
the bay on our way back and
several Murres seen over
flying about. Also some Common
Arcticus, Horned Gulls
Violet-green Cormorants, Glaucous
gulls and this may be right but
on board the vessel I saw
a skin of a Charadrius fulvus
Arcticus - The last sound
at night was the dull roar
of wind over a body of water
as she sought other anchor

Dr. Muir had a ramble
on shore today and found the
rock to consist mainly of mica
slate with quartz veins -
He says it resembles very
closely the rocks of the gold bearing
region of California. He was
not found no stony Bee, a
Spiraea, a blue Gentian,
an Epilobium, Mertensia
pedunculata (yellow)
Crabapples, Rubus of
two species, Tragopan, a
dwarf violet, 3 species
1 Elymus, 1 Agrostis, Holcus
beside numerous the well known
Conspicuous flowering plants
Alpea were finished flowering
willows were doing the same
The cranberries -
Larkspur, Iris, Jacob's ladder, and
Angelica - A few in a
ditch near the spruce
The ground was covered with

July 11th
At 4 AM we were under way
and stood along the coast
until 5th Cap Nome in the
afternoon when we sighted a
ship to the westward and made
chart. After a couple of hours
we came up and found she
was the Czar of the W. F. Co which
we had left at anchor at
11,500 fms. We had brought
her up here putting some letters
on her from the "dock" we
stood off for Sledge Is. which
had been in sight for some
time. The weather slowly
cleared up at the time from
the misty and drizzling fog
which had prevailed all day
and the coast stood out
very green with banks of
spruce here and there up the
hillsides with the higher
mountains further inland

capped and mortled with
snow or here and there a
white cap of fog just about
the coast. A thin haze
obscured the coast and
Sledge Is. At which latter place
we arrived at 9 P.M. and
left just off the village on the

side for a few minutes
but could see only 2 or
4 people and a single dog.
Remarkable the natives here
at present as the others are
as usual at this season on
the mainland fishing Salmon.
A number of Walrus may
be sighted upon the ice among
the houses found to be most
conspicuous objects to be seen
and the islands in the neighborhood
looked des enough with
the only sign in the way
a dense fog which filled
the air about the village.

point of the rugged coast
No one coming off we passed
on around the island and
headed for King Is. and
we stood away from the fog
side I made the rough sketch
on the page preceding this a drawing
of the bird seen this morning,
2 species Puffins - Uria tenuis
Commoner - U. australis
Glaucous Gulls - Larus glauca
and just after leaving the "Zee"
I saw a large brown bird with
an Albatross in the water a
couple of hundred yds. from the
vessel. Its bill a species of a boat.
The base showed light color of
white I could not make out
distinctly.

July 12
At about 7:28 a.m. we anchored
just off the village on King Island
where the vessel remained until
10 a.m. From the anchorage which

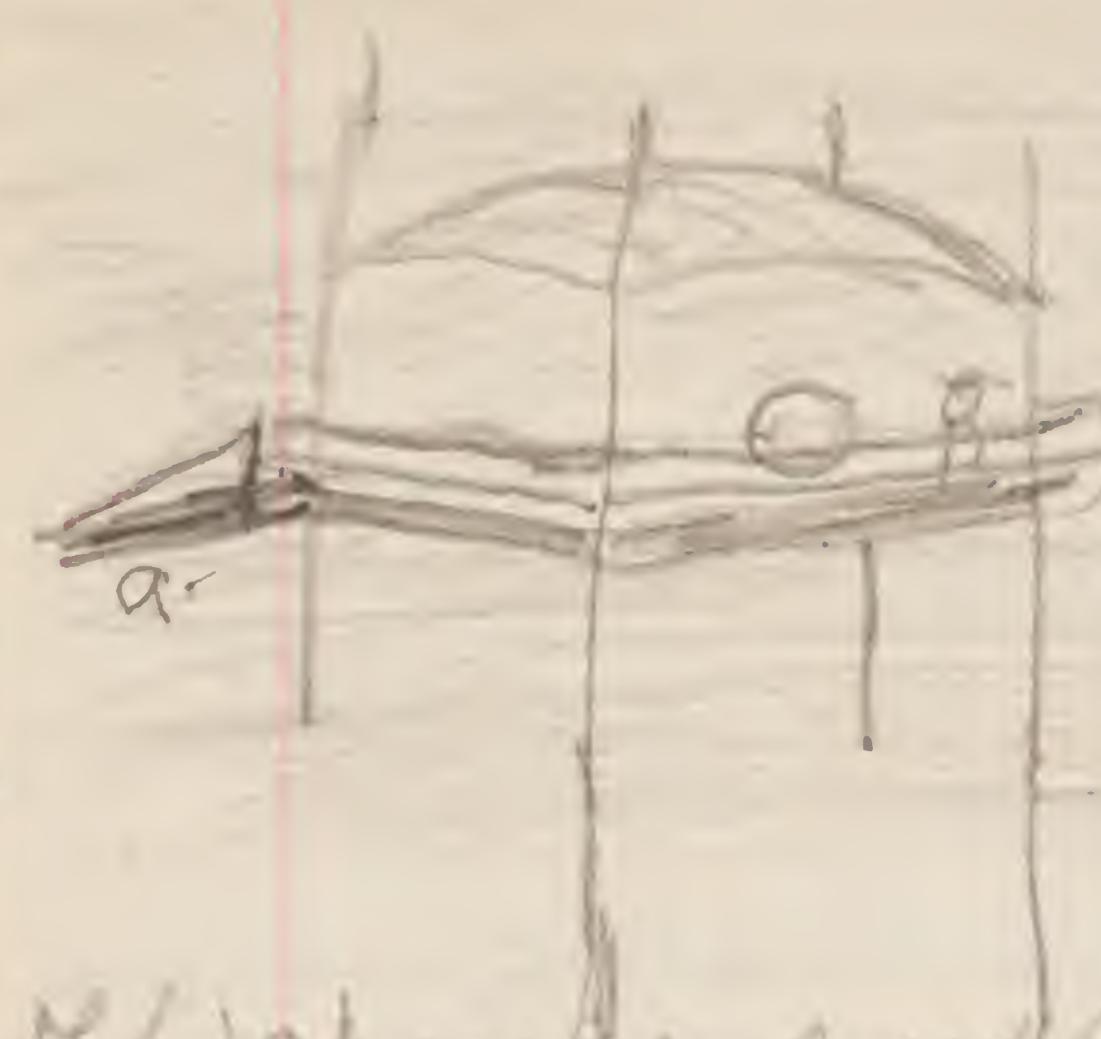
is only a few hundred feet from the shore the mixed granite wall appears to me in high relief like angular hope and high perpendicular upon all sides and the house is built in a wide cliff - built on the face of granite granite boulders rounded by the waves afford a sufficient climbing and just above this are the slopes of sand on which one climbs with difficulty along the paths made zigzagging along the jagged rocks in the sand - far out to sea the rocks have their houses built in the sand the village looks exactly the appearance of a dole Swallow just plastered against a cliff. The small entrances of the houses showing as round black holes in the center of the houses built of blocks of granite made the houses flat and strikingly good

as the and so went rattling down the natives get up a perfect howl and we saw them rushing down to the shore appearing like a lot of pygmies they sprung from rock to rock down the steep slope near the water we saw two ~~but~~ ^{one} kayak and each man rising the kayak inverted on his head became charged to most remarkable appearance like a skunk except in front among the huge boulders took water with his strong shaped burden coming to the water edge the kayak down looked upon the trading good place thrown on top of them came paddling up to the vessel - The boat was quickly made and with short oars floated up the following profile  the puddles all ugly colors with white black & red paints in figure patterns and nests green

with the gracefully shaped
boats made a pretty and
strange picture as they
came up -

Prof. Muir & I went on
Rhona's account bought a
few ethnologica and saw
the houses as well as
secured a couple of photos.
The winter houses for half
weavates in the hill &
walled up with stones -
stones on the outside
and are entered by a
long ascending stone
arched tunnel - In the
interior the dimensions
exactly as on Iles de la
and the neighboring coast
but I did not see any
Cook rooms -

The summer houses
are built as shown in the
following sketch



This house supported by
4 corner posts & with the
floor at over resting (or
nearly so) upon the steep
rocky slope of the white
front the front a sheer fall
of 10 or 15 or 20 feet -
A couple of planks led up
from the ground at (a.)
and a plank walk with a
railing to a sort of a
pall I do not to the hole
in front - This hole about
9 ft in diameter has

the entrance and
when I found myself

in our country
soon used as a general
sitting room with a
comprising the front half
of house, the rear half
walled in with walls
tied into two iron
grate fire, each of which
is entered by a round hole
smoother than the main
entrance. Above rooms
down of the porch on
the outside front are
the sleeping apartments of the
two families occupying
the place and their ordinary
clothing, reading & writing
valuables are kept here
tools - implements, food
etc. are kept in a room
over the bed room
occupying half the floor
as before mentioned two
very pleasant but I

had to leave to run my
business.

The walls two of these
summer houses are of
oval rock -
The description shows
for all -

They are clay lumps exactly
like those on St. Lawrence.
They meet each other
small walled up rooms
close in front of house
houses in summer, two
long deep cleft in the
rock just to the right
of the village and only
the buildings from the sea
are used as storerooms in
summer. I became tame
to them so we got off to
the ship after an incomplete
survey of the place and
stood off for Cape Roy
ales when we arrived

In the afternoon - A bushy
brownish cow-knoll
~~is~~ ~~at~~ a score miles
the Morales Mountain which
forms the headland to its
left joins what is left
of the old village and only
a few feet below and
stretches in a straight
line for 200 to 300 yds.
along the low sandy sp.
extending out to the N. between
the 2 subjects of the
There is a long pr. back
of houses between the
two savanna and
it is said the Indians
commonly live in the
of the two places though
it was reported to
only 50 to 75 houses in
the vicinity bordering on the
places and the people
live the same

Owing to the long stretch of hollow
water making up in a conin
hat to La Corte and about 2 miles
from shore - a single man
with a dog men came up
and as they came near the
hulls and called out "na kúnik
ni kúnik" several times in
a threatening tone to make me
understand what their intentions
were good they were becomed
alongside and then pulled
up instantly and suddenly two
of the men recognized me and
began to vociferate to attract my
attention hoping thereby to
make friends and then they came
on board. This cautious manner
of acting is common by the Indians
though they a few years ago
by the whale on which the Indians
a few and were now paid with
a well merited punishment of
which they lost a long man

Since then though having
fragment rows far enough to
keep up their reputation as the
most villainous lot of natives
along the American Coast they
have behaved themselves tolerably
well to vessels. The Unnuk
alongside brought walrus skins
and ivory with a few reindeer
skins for trading
but they were very cautious
whether they sold or not so

we judged that other vessels had
been here trading earlier, though
the rascals protested that no
vessel had stopped here.
As we stopped several boats
(7 or 8) were seen coming in toward
the Cape from toward the
Dionedes. Taking the dingy's
^{two men} with my camera and a
box of trading goods I went in
shore to the village taking
one of the men I had who

knew me from having been here
at St. M. as one to explain the
object of my visit. We rowed
in over the stretch separating the
vessel from shore and as we got
near the village an Unnuk
came off filled by about 20
men which passed close by
and went out to the vessel.
I asked one relative if the
people on shore were friendly
and he replied that ~~he~~ ^{they} were not =
"I do not know" which made
me suspect I had not
brought in no men but
it was too late ~~to~~ ^{to} send, as this
native, whom I could trust
whiled I was in his charge
had brought his Henry rifle
along I felt tolerably abase.
This man kept telling me
to steer farther to the right
until we were to the right
of the whole settlement and

then he pointed us out
a tent on the hill toward
said it was his - I steered
in toward it and as we
came to the low sandy
beach a crowd of about
two hundred men women &
children came rushing
down & seized the boat &
helped draw it up on the
sand free of the light surf
running in -

I then took out the Camera
and secured a couple of
views and taking a short
look around at the town had
just prepared to take when
the wind freshened so much
that the rapidly increasing
surf made me hurry off
to the vessel for fear I
might be caught in shore
in a gale & forced to stop there
overnight - not very pleasant

operation for one who knows
the character of these people
as well as I do. As we were
just off shore we saw a
Bowhead Whale spouting
on his feeding ground a
mile beyond us and 3
days passed toward Port
Clarke - Getting on board
scarcely a half hour had
passed when a dense fog
which had obscured the
Dionides all the afternoon
came sweeping over and
enveloped us so it was
fortunate I did not wait
ashore. When I came
on board the vessel there
were some 8000 Vikings
alongside most of which were
the same which I had seen
coming from toward the
Dionides when I went on
shore. I now learned that

these boats ~~are~~ with the annual trading boats from East Cape on their way to this place and come across Kolyma Sound to Cape Blossom with tame Reindeer skins to trade for furs with the American natives. Some of the men in these boats are from Cape Takan on the north coast of Siberia and they started in early May with dog-sleds taking their boat in pieces on the sleds and when they are met by open water at the opening of summer they put the boat together and change the mode of travel. The return occupies till in early winter and then comes a winter visit to the trading fair at

Ghigiga near the Anadyr River, to trade the furs he gets in Alaska for Russian goods. One of these Cape Takan men recognized Mr. Reynolds having seen him at Takan while Reynolds was there or on the coast party already mentioned. Before I had time to see these Asiatics they hurried off in their canoes remarks as the Cutter got under way. Those who remained on board while I was on shore describing these Chukches as big tall muscular well built gallant. Their true or native language is totally unlike Eskimo. We rounded the Cape in a fog and stood for Kolyma Sound.

These chukches according to
Reynolds all (men) practice the totemism
but I saw no totems up on the Asiatic shore

Reynolds says the people
along the N. Asiatic shore
seen by him have a few
Umiaks and no kayaks or
other small boats.

July 13th

Stood along in fine weather
Clear and calm no light
wind until eve when
op Cape Resende a sail
was seen and a few hours
later she was hoisted &
poised to the C. S. Fowler on
a trading trip for the N. F. F. Co.
she had on board about
5 long walrus ivory with
whalebone & fur

While she was being
searched the Capt. sent
the cutter in shore to
examine a skin boat
which paddled off as we
came up. I accompanied
Lt. Reynolds on this expedition

and as we passed along in shore
the mouth of a narrow inlet
crash opened to view into which
the umiak passed followed by
our boat. Passing the umiak
we landed at a small umiak
camp of about 30 males & girls
living in 5 tents about which
were scattered several sleds
with piles of dried seal and walrus
meat all about under a piece
of old seal skin lay a fresh
killed seal at the nose of which
a puppy was trying to get a
supper. I started to stake
in an irregular circle out
the encampment was about
20 very fine native dogs
which began a howl of welcome
as we landed which was joined
in by the children and a crowd
of women & children rushed down to the
water to meet us. The umiak
now landed & we found it was

named entirely by women
and children nothing seen
more to the eastward was
than drifts of sand and
The top of high country are
sand banks about 5 or 7
feet in diameter but
one had was a conical
knob about 10 ft
high and made of all
the kyaft ^{*} was low
narrow and of the typical
loaf shape with great
upper surface of sand and pebbles
in front of the occupant who
had a raised ridge of sand
~~in the~~ upon
outline I bought a few trifles
from these people including
a bone pointed spear
and a club for training
warhorses ~~the~~ a
wooden handle with a long and
knob for a head afterwards

I took a shot ramble over
the low sand dunes which
stretch back from the shore
for several miles and are
abundantly supplied with
brackish pools and lagoons
back to the 300 (miles)
this country low rolling
hills appears to stretch into
the interior mixed with
the sand affording a single
breath of air a few patches
of grass and some shrub or
root ~~ca~~ tree with
the ~~the~~ trees stand in clus-
ters - A scrub vegetation
covers the ~~the~~ sand and
reaches a pretty height
and covers the middle of the
In the wet places grass
~~grass~~ is abundant and
the handsome flower of the
Beach Pea covers the ground
in places with two or three

and when I came to a Douglas
Domino bush a number
of other flowers which I secured
for my Miss collection.

I also saw several
butterflies one of which was
captured as it flitted over
the sandy marsh. Hitting
among the sand dunes or
about the borders of the
the vegetation poor and
along the shore I saw before
me a red spruce tree.

July 13 - Chelonope-Arctie
North - Chelonope-Arctie

Tea - polypis & lancea gal.
Black-mottled lancea - Arctie
form of Golden plumosa -

Hardy Glacialis, anagallis &
lutea lutea sparsa &
and lutea Red Chelonope -
Dyed under ~~the~~ individual
of this last species were seen
out of sea among the drift

some 11 & 15 miles off shore
and with a number of Arctic
Lands (arcticas) we went
while saw a few port
filled Oak and muskeg
The people on shore appear
to have lost all their goods
with them except such things
as clay pots, lumps woolen
ware - After an hour or so
on shore we started &
went on board the Corwin
steamed off toward the head
of the Kolus sound

July 14 July 14th

~~At~~ At 6:30 a.m. I went on deck
and found we were just passing
Chamiss Island on the ^{low} side
of which could by just
distinguish the post marking
the astronomical station Arctie
by the English about 60 years
ago - Leaving the island on

10 miles beyond

the beach we passed into
Spafield Bay which stopped
by shoal water. A few more
5 miles to the right the
coast of the bay was bordered
by a low cliff, for some distance
wishes to the right. Between
these was a sandy bar. Some
8 miles broad and extending
to 7 miles inland and completely
narrowing and finally limited
by low rolling hills, which
then back into the interior.
You passed to the right of the
anchorage is formed of

The cutter was run ashore
and a game boat took the
man and myself down
for the mouth of a small river
and down on short but which
we found to be only a creek
whose bed saltwater, being
filled with sand & silt with

half salt lagoon along the shore
had received the rough
navigation - I rowed up
about 6 miles and met with
the limit of the water and found
the creek about the middle of
the shallon branches it makes
first below this to be 20 to 25
yards wide and soon, or ^{conse} 5 yds deep.
From here it ^{descends} ~~descends~~ winding
back among the low hills but
it probably does not extend
over 25 or 30 miles into the
interior and becomes very
insignificant after the sand bars
are all met.

After leaving the ship we landed
on the beach ^{on} which we found a
dead seal (unkln) about 7 feet
long - We found the track to
be pebbly and sandy and
to be joined of spica & slate and
fragments. The land for
several miles back and all

Reported by finding numerous butterflies of four species 3 of which I secured. *Dyaphthalava* was common along the edge of the low bluff and Douglas fern common everywhere and their young flying about. Semipalmented Sandpipers and Northern Phalaropes also common as were Glaucous and Short-billed Gulls & Arctic Terns about the estuary. Many pretty flowers decked the ground and mosquitoes & other flies were common and several Humble Bees were seen. After stopping for tea just above the bluff we went on until up one of the shallow branches of the stream we were a good and we then went on shore. I found a pair

of Swans & young also a number of pairs of White Fronted Geese with young. These little scuttled into a bog near the stream when big swan stupidly about looking at me until I came up within about 20 yds of the nest. Some meadow Larks and a very few Pintail Ducks seen. A good many young Hornbills & their mother were seen. And several Jaegers (*S. richardsoni*) two in the black plumage and the rest of Glaucous gull with young half grown on small island in a pond on the flat. Near the sea shore the burrows of Parry's marmot were seen. We started back now & had a stiff headwind on our way. We ran across a flock of some hundred or over Banta Hutchins with their wings rather tied. They

time of sunset every moon & weather
all day.

Shots and paddles away
as rapidly as possible
and as my shot was exhausted
we could get none
We were near the mouth of
the river a flock with
hundreds of Ordinaria Americanus
Geese already were killed
about eighty when
the whole flock contained
nearly one of which I shot
in the morning.

About 745 AM we got home
too so no natives were seen
today by anyone.

July 15th
Early in the morning the
cownie got under way and we
crossed up the coast for Cape
Bladon. Misty & short while
at intervals all day - the
coast mainly treacherous -
about 4 PM we were close
under the cape but in place

of the hundreds of natives we expected
to find congegated here only a
village tent was seen further
at this season Capt H. found
some 1700 natives (fishers) here
Capt H. Prostitution & misery landed in
the dug boat at this land and
found a poor miserable family
engaged in catching young
Salmon the ordinary type the
Rivolph - upon the beach lay
a pile of flounders of the
rough striped species with
the black spiny fish fins as
common at St. M.
The fishing is done off nets
here upon what I have seen
the natives - The net is some 15 yds
long & with floats & sweeps
several but the sweep end is
made fast to some stationary
object on shore & then the stone
anchor for bottom is pushed
up & out to length so the

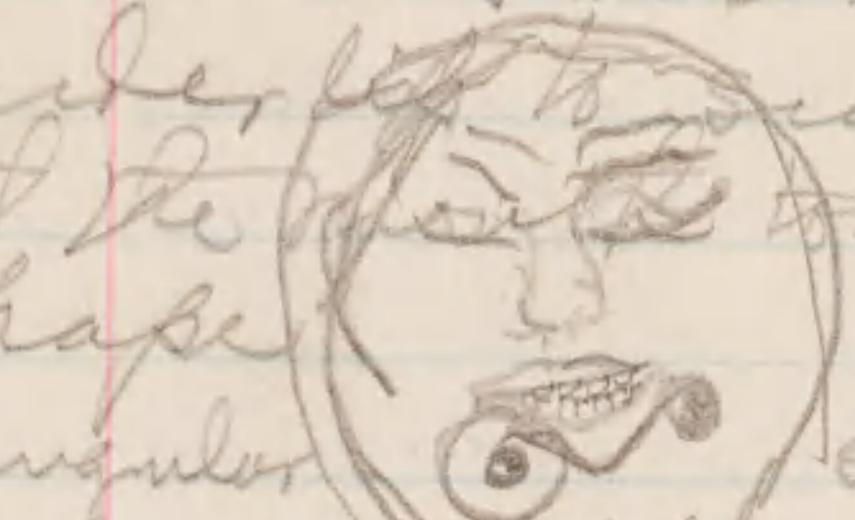
sunk into the water by a
long pole made the proper
length by lashing together light
poles with a notched center
end for holding fast the line
of anchor stone. The net in
position the pole is withdrawn
and the fisher waits for his
game to get interested & then the
Nebis draw on shore again.
The old man told us that the Nebis
had been here some days ago
but had returned to the mouth
of Northern Inlet. The only thing
in the way of ethnology was
a small soap stone camp bought
of the woman for a trinket.

The old man claimed acquaintance
saying he had been at it living
a year ago -

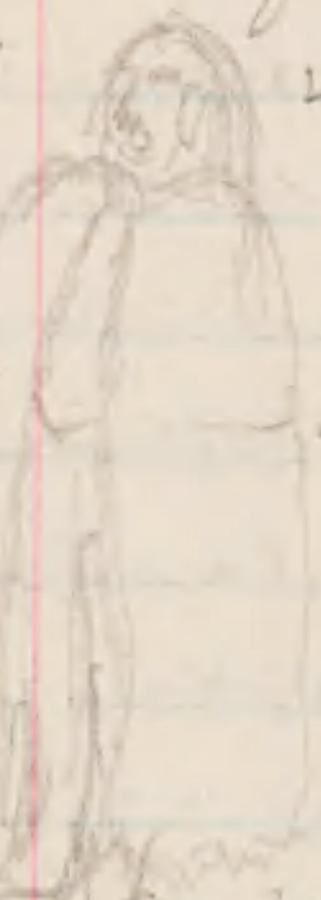
We soon returned on board &
spun anchor and stood around
the Cape and made for the
mouth of Northern Inlet which

was made late in 1870. As 105
came in we found the sehr
R. Foster (Reddy) lying at
an anchor off the village some
3 or 4 miles - ~~where~~ we left
this vessel at Cape Esperance
on our way into the Sound
over decks so we passed very
near to it perfectly passed
with natives who were
hunting on both sides & trading
out behind her. We went
in much closer to the north of
said village & it guarding
the mouth of the inlet here on
the northern side - As we
stood in the harbor was
seen crowded with a long line
of Conical lodges in a line
over a mile long. Coming
to anchor about 3 miles off
we had a short time when
by spite of the high wind
we saw some whales came

off from the schooner a
mile or so outside & others
came from shore - They found
a motley crowd mainly from
the Kowak & Nyungtoa River.
All had labret holes at
each corner of mouth &
wore large labrets the head
of which varied from 2 inches
to span inch the longer ones
were all made of a large
circular plate of white stone
in the center of which was
placed the half of a large
blue bead of the kind so much
prized among these people.
The following sketch gives the
shape.  The smaller labrets
were made of granite, soft
coal, grey jade ~~other~~ ^{the} gray
slate & other kinds of rocks &
and were made with
rounded button like head
or with angular or round

plug like projecting ends.
The weight & size of these
ornaments dictated the
nudity left to such an extent
that the ~~women~~ took the following
shape  giving a coarse
triangular opening behind
which a double row of glistening
teeth shone out -
The women have three or
four radiating tattooed lines
across the chin like most
malayut women.
Among those who came on
board was one man with
loose curly hair like that
seen on a pasty African
blooded man forming a bushy
~~snarl~~ loosely snarled
mass of hair - I noticed a
number of men and a few
women with this same kind
of hair along the Asiatic
shores from East Cape to

Plow Bay - I have not
seen this kind of hair between
the people I speak about the
Yukon or Kuskogee.
Perhaps it comes from mixed
blood - Ingalk & Eskimos
in one case or Chukchee & Eskimo
in the other? Among those
river people (from Kowakoo
Kumalog) - worn down quite a
number with curved noses
& other striking resemblance
to the Ingalks of the Yukon
but in every case they had
labour holes in their lips
and claim to be Eskimos
talking a dialect similar to the
Malimut of Notham Inlet
but probably containing many
Ingalk words though it
was impossible to know to
exactly claim with the limited
time and lack of interpreter.
These people resembling the

Engeliks in several cases wear
moose skin shirts & round
cops both embroidered with
brads. The River Eskimos
commonly wear turned
deerskin robes tied about the
shoulders & falling nearly to the
ground & fringed with a cut
border of seals - This robe hangs
out  with the shawl crown
for these river people
also practice to tongue (and
large lobes more
strange ornaments -
these people among a rule
like all the Malamut
tall well built men with
a fair grey brown - They
wear the common style of
deerskin robes with a frill
made of ~~the~~ ^{Pangimarmot} hair
and the large species of marmots
or "Siffleur" of the Hudson Bay
men. Also one or two of the

Mountain sheep skin -
The crowd who came on
board brought a few furs
which the Capt. received
the natives were told to
bring on their deerskins
tonight and then they were
told to go on shore & return
in the morning - They asked
to stop on board all night
but were told to go - & these
people all along this coast
think anything they can
get from a ship is lawful
spoil and are accordingly
light fingered - As I went
below about midnight I
saw a woman and two little
girls one two & the other about
5 years old curled up fast
asleep in their ordinary
clothes against the companionway
though the wind was howling
across the deck now and

chilly enough for us to require
overcoats

July 16th Hotham Inlet
Awoke at 7 am the sun shining
pleasantly into the skylight -
As usual I was dressing
saw through my skylight
several tents filled with
people & deer skins patiently
waiting until they were allowed
to come on deck - I went up as
soon as possible and saw a jolly
good natured crowd peering
up from the boats with
a fair sprinkling of women
& children - Many of the latter
being extremely fat & looking
as though ready to burst they
had such a puffed up countenance
& abdomen while their dark
black eyes seemed in danger
of popping out - As I appeared
at the rail a dozen or so began
to cry out to me but their dialect
is so different from that used at

Left that I could scarcely make out anything. The interpreter, talking in a language I had never heard before. After 15 miles the Capt had a lot of gunnery practice, drill, Relics and small articles sent him to be taken into his pilot house and the natives started to bring in their deserts and then followed about 50 hours of trading during which over 2000 pounds of skins, dried meat, dried venison, dried fish, Rock Salt, and some tobacco had been brought from one moment a "whistler" being brought in and others whom only had a downy skin and several tent or lodges containing 60 strips of skins each was brought. About 4:30 P.M. after all the trading was

ended the Capt, gave me the cutter with his interpreter, a crew of 14 men and I went in to the settlement through the very rough sea running in upon the shore. Then had to have a heavy西北 wind all day and when I went in I found the deep surf would prevent my landing for when we should off the beach which came up near us about noon - wasitching as half the bottom showed at intervals. However we neared the shore a couple of hundred yards of shore made the waves break then this leaving comparatively smooth water in shore and I landed without difficulty and was at once surrounded by from two to four hundred natives all shouting good naturedly and shouting a string of unintelligible words to me or to each other and crowding

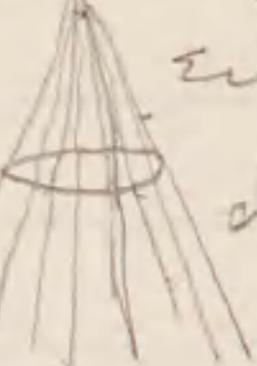
close about to examine me
as though I was a rare find.
My Camera & Trading boxes
were landed and a crowd of
volunteers at once caught them
up & invited me & the Interpreter
to follow - which we did with
a jolly chattering rabble clad
in skin garments in all
stages of wear and corresponding
odors while the dirty browned
faces with grit slabily
at the corners of mouths of
the men and the chin lines
of the women all with
eyes glistening with excitement
and the mouths stretched to
the utmost in broad grins while
a mass of nochins tumbled
one over the other trying to
run ahead & look back to see
the strange being
As we drove near shore we
saw extending in a line along

the beach a row of umiaks
all stern on to the sea & tilted up on one
side with their bows to the
wind & ~~had~~ the upper sail
upheld by ~~the~~ sticks about 75 yds
back of these were ranged a line
of kyaks (all of the typical Kotzebue ~~depiction~~)
numbering about 200 (there were
about 260 to 70 umiaks). These kyaks
were placed upon ~~a~~ low trussing ^{3 ft high} made
for the purpose and all ranged parallel
to each other & pointing in a line with
the umiaks - just below each kyak
on a sort 3 or 4 inches from ground
was placed the paddle & spear
belonging with the kyak - 50 yds
back of the kyaks ranged in a parallel
series were the conical lodges
behind which were the dogs of the
owners fastened to stakes & just
far enough apart to be out of reach
of each other. The tents boats &c
all ranged in a regular parallel
series formed the only native camp

I have seen exhibiting any attempt at regularity of arrangement and this one was as perfectly regular as though arranged by white men.

The following rough sketch gives some idea of the place though a better one can be had from the photo views I secured as soon as I landed at from different points. I also ~~well~~ took photos of groups of natives from the Nunatos & Savak including one of the lodges. These lodges are invariably covered with deerskins sewed together the hair on outside and laid over a frame work of converging sticks which are supported midway of their length by a hoop to which the sticks or poles are lashed as follows - the apex being about 10 feet from ground & the diameter at base some 12 to 15 feet and they are

usually occupied by from one to two families each and not more generally by one family.

If the owner is rich enough & will
then wear the  deer skin
cover is covered again by a
drill covering. I had my books
& tags carried into a lodge after seeing
what I bought a number of ethnologic
specimens mainly small articles of
ivorywork &c. ~~that~~ I had fairly
that (it) buying when I saw by my
watch that it was time for me to return

Reptilia

a plan of village camp on Holton
Inlet ^{1= houses 2= Kayaks 3= tents}
a = block ^{of houses} - the whole a
gravelly flat

on board the vessel so much to my
regret I had to leave many very
interesting things and go on board
The wind was a trifle lighter

than when we came out but it was
a stiff pull against wind & tide
the latter running strongly with
the inlet. We got on board about
but found the vessel would not
start until the next am —
From the natives I learn that
Reindeer are extremely abundant
up the Kowak & Nanatog — they also
say that Mt. Sheep are very numerous
up the latter stream which they put
as ~~having~~ very swift current and
flowing between high mts —
The Kowak they say is slow and
flows through a flat country —
Both rivers are large —
These natives had muskrat skins
quite a number of which
were melanistic — this being
the region where this variation
is quite common among these animals.
Perry's marmot skins the Whistler
Porcupine — Black & Brown Bear
Lynx — Wolverine — Wolf — White &

Red Fox skins — Beside Reindeer
Mt. Sheep skins are all from
a to trade beside Hair & Rabbit skins.
Porcupines are said to be very
abundant on the inner shore of the
inlet — White fox skins are only taken
along the coast —
In one boat I saw a lot of
smelt freshly caught —
Kotzebue's Gull & the murre
are about the only birds seen
here. The red & Semipalms here
as well as at Cape Prince Wales
& Cape Krusenstern have almost
exactly the same flavor as in
Norton Sound — Also along the
interior shore the slope holds
the same — At this place however
the paddles blades are very short
and round as follows being
the largest blades I have seen
among the skins I noticed
upon several skins close
to the bow the figure of a man

When on shore the arrows point the lodges in which I was buying spec's & I had to make the owner a present. This man like most of the men here carries a spear loading revolver.

Painted roughly in black. This probably has some significance but what I did not learn.

July 17 - From Inlet to Pt. Hope

At 4 a.m. - up anchor & we passed on up the coast with a stiff head wind & nearly so all day - The coast obscured by fog or clouds more or less and when it was seen showed bleak & barren with rounded wind beaten gray hill tops rarely rising over 12 or 15 hundred feet except back from the coast. Some distance - Nothing of note took place on the way up -

The ^{few} snow banks in gullies & other sheltered places about Kotzebue & became more & more numerous though still limited in extent and number the farther we advanced to the North - At we passed along a few miles of the low flat shore which makes out a short

distance from the hills rising back a little we passed a number of native camps of which all were made of skin lodges - Capt. It. says when he was up this same strip of coast last year at this time from almost every one of the ^{many} small lagoons along here umakas loaded with oil he came off, yelling at the top of his voices to have him stop at once - The strong wind and the absence of the people at the inlets on Kotzebue Inlet probably accounts for our not seeing any of them this trip. The camps we saw were travelling parties on their way down to the firs.

There was very much small day flying awkwardly away from the visual as we came along or passing across the firs system in small flocks frequently circling back to get a better view -

July 18th Point Hope
Came to anchor just to the S.
inside this cape to take shelter
from a gale which increased in
violence all night and this morning
was blowing hard almost ahead with
frequent snow squalls & the
thermometer down to 39° Fahr. At we
came in under the point we found
the barge Sea Breeze lying at
anchor. She having taken 7 whales
and has just returned from above
Icy Cape where she was whaling
until 3 days ago when the ice
was drifted in shore & she ran down
here to avoid it & to ride out the
northwest gale which was then
blowing the last day or two.
The ice is well to the N. & the season
open & favorable for whaling.
Some natives came off in ~~a~~ ^{the} whale
boat & sold a few things
such as ivory & whale bone (the main
things they secure here)

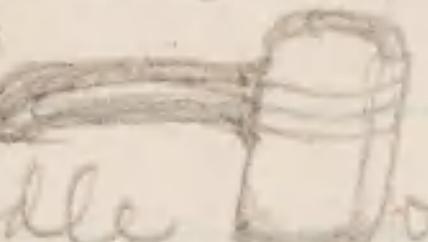
The wind increased all day & was
blowing a heavy gale in the evening
and very cold and raw - though the
sun was shining through the
hazyogginess in the atmosphere.
About 3 P.M. Capt. H. D. M. & I went on
shore and did a long tiresome walk of
a mile & half along the road of gravel
& small loose pebbles which with sand
forms the whole of the low flat point
here which extends from the base of
the mountains out about 10 to 12
miles with a nearly equal breadth
at base. About a mile ~~and~~
inside the village on the N. shore
of point is the grave yard which is
a mile long & contains many graves
and apparently, as seen from a distance
a number of elevated houses but the
time on shore was unfortunately
limited so that it was impossible
for me to visit it.
From the time of our anchoring
till we went ashore a crowd of 20

to thirty natives had remained seated on the beach just opposite and without finding great comfort in watching us for the sea wind must have swept with all its force over their exposed position all day. As we rowed in the wind seemed to swoop down with extra force and sent the spray flying over the boat though we were close in shore. As we neared the beach a perfect rabble came trooping down from the village, young and old - and they appeared a horrid looking crew of filthy wretches who caught hold of us on every side and vociferated "a sun" "a sun" "a present" "a present" I had a roll of leaf tobacco under my arm to buy implements and they were continually trying to pilfer from it - some hung on our arms or crowded against us and demanded presents until we were half way to the village when the first excitement over they

tramped along in a motley crowd of wretches like Falstaff's recruits and it was a ludicrous sight seeing Capt. J. struggling along over the loose gravel with a native on either side asking for his gloves while others ran before or straggled along behind. As we made our way toward the village our attention was called to the numerous dwarf but extremely handsome flowers which appeared to spring up and blossom whenever the least bit of soil afforded foothold - Gay tints of red - purple yellow and white profusely scattered over the ground among the round blue & grey pebbles of granite & slate made the scene far less bare & harsh than it would otherwise have been. A striking peculiarity of these arctic flowers is that growing on the most sterile soil in bleak wintry places the leaves of the plant commonly lie the surface transversely

so that the plants commonly form closely aggregated patches of mossy bases on the ground with a deep green surface - through the dense rounded mat of dry leaflets are thrust innumerable slender slender stalks which bud & blossom as soon as they top the leaves thus adding above the layer of deep green as a background another layer but little thinner of the richest & most delicate colors as the case may be of blue, purple, pink, red or white - & may be yellow. The striking delicacy of coloring & form of these flowers taken with their surroundings makes one of the most pleasing parts of arctic scenery and one most common and striking soon several hundred feet above the sea as far north as this. We found the most of the people we met very hard featured - bold & impudent - many of them with villainously ugly countenances with

sinister mouths & brows bearing out the character given them by the whalers & traders who come here & who unite in giving them a very bad name as thieves & Rogues of the worst kind - Approaching the village (which must contain from 300 to 400 people in winter, judging from the size of the winter village) we found the people living in conical lodges except a large roomy tent built on the white man's model this being the Chieft's summer residence. The natives pointed out a ruined up mink as a place for us to stop - so getting in its shelter with my goods I opened a market for buying ethnologic spec. for about an hour when the Capt. became impatient and I was foiled of completing the work I had hoped on accomplishing for

this is a rich place for various articles owing to the abundance of ivory &c Their snow shovels are edged on side blade with ivory They have fine spears stone lances and other things of bone which I had time to secure Spec's of I obtained some good things but had to leave a fine gristy bone breaker or Hammer Stone shaped as follows with a bone handle weighing in all some pounds & half another fine thing was a ladle  of fossil elephant ivory holding a pint or more shaped as follows - I also noticed that  they have an unusually large number of flint arrows, lance heads as though they were still or had until lately used them The flint lance heads are probably used whaling today

We closed the trading rapidly at which a toll howl was raised and a party of natives trying by noisefating to each get a present at the same time looking for an opportunity to steal something - I kept a close look out and supposed nothing had been taken till a villainous looking old fellow came rushing through the crowd crying out that he had not been paid enough for something or other - As he actually did appear to be in a great rage he raised his left hand and I caught sight of a comb which he had pilfered from my box and I at once caught his hand & demanded it back telling him through the interpreter that he had stolen it for I had not given out a single comb for - He denied it at first but I insisted & he reluctantly yielded the comb saying it had accidentally got into his hand with some forces he held which

I strongly suspected was also
stolen but could not ascertain
certainly so said nothing but
took the comb & wood barrel
shark back amid the laughter
of his companions and said no
more about being paid.
The knives are the same shape
as elsewhere along the
coast but perhaps a little more
slender. The probable therefore
this boat are also shaped as
follows - quite differently from
those ^{used} at ~~and~~ Hooper ~~and~~ ^{and} Holt's.

The dialect used here
is closely related to
that used by the Kotzebue
St. Malenians but is
very different in several
respects from the one
used on Norton Is.

These Pt. Hope people
wear great habits
similar to those

in use & noted from the people
seen at Holt's. The women tattoo the arms
indicating Chin lines and
the irregular lines crossing
the back of the wrist & fore
arm precisely like the other
implements. These habits give a coarse
cliocked shape to the smooth
which combined with the
massive jaws have a sharp
jones never prove the
impudent aggressive
manner of the men combine
to render them very disagreeable
visitors & if we were not so
short the canoe would be shown
again in the evening.

July 19

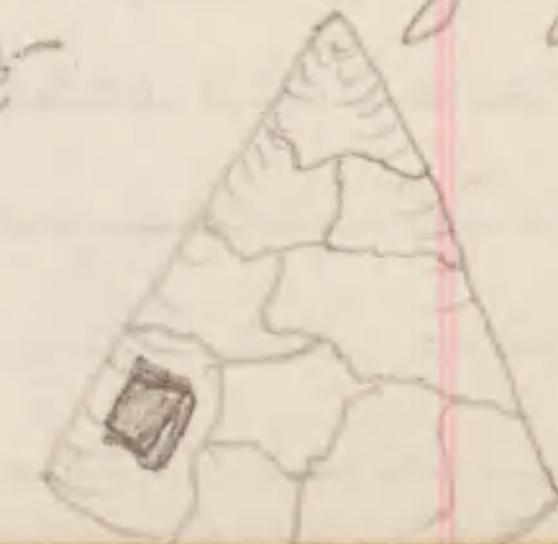
July 19 Point Hope to Cape Thompson
and back.

The gale continues all night
and early in the morning the
Comin' headed out around the
Point for the North in the teeth
of the gale but such a sea was
running that the Capt. decided it
folly to proceed so she was turned
about and ran back down the
coast some 200 odd miles to before
Cape Thompson a bold rocky
cliff or headland about 55600
feet high and on the rugged
and crumpling face of which
myriads of ~~as~~ ^{Arcto} mures were nesting
some with fresh eggs and many
with hatched young. Breeding
in the higher & more inaccessible
parts of the cliff were a great
many Kelpgoose Kittiwakes so
that the whole face of the cliff
showed white for miles away from
their excavments as winds

Near the wind increased in
violence and came tearing
down the cliffs in ^{Woolly} ~~Woolly~~
which could be seen striking
in a whish upon the water ^{Woolly}
it cuts spray and ^{Woolly} ~~comes~~
clouds it up in a ^{Woolly} ~~Woolly~~
ragged pillar even to the top
of the cliff - with the glasses
as we passed along we could
see every jagged point of rock
offering foothold was occupied by
birds and every shelf like projection
bore a solid array of Gernies sitting
almost upright & from a distance
with their white breasts outward
appearing like rows of bottles from
large white lobes - Two narrow
~~steps~~ cuts in the cliff one
to the southward giving a passage
to a stream of sparkling clear
blue water flowing out a rock
set into the sea just in the
middle of the cliff were each

occupied as they debouched
on the beach by a party of
Pt. Hope natives on their way
to Holman Inlet & who were
up here for better weather.
Their ~~st~~ st copies of lodges
covered with old seal skin
and drill with the umaks
resting on one side close to
the water and the dogs &
people moving about as we
came in made a pleasing
foreground to the ^{stem} fringed back
of cliffs down which the savage
blasts of wind in a perfect
 fury seemed bound on
destruction - The lee of
all high land in Bering's Sea
and hence the Arctic seems
to be a place of redoubled
violence for the wind whenever
there is a strong wind outside -
Woollys begin at once to
make themselves felt about

the lee of the cliff & headland.
We came to anchor just about
200 yds off the cut where the
streams flows down and rejoins
for taking in water. The Capt,
Prof. M. & I went on shore in
that first boat sent in with a
load of breakers for water and
the wind blew with such force
that the Capt ordered a line
run between the vessel & shore
to haul the boat back & forth -
We landed and were surrounded
at once by a dozen clamorous
natives demanding presents &
crowing about like their brethren
at Pt. Hope. The lodges here
were mainly formed of tanned
seal skin with a wooden door
in the side about 2 ft from the
ground as follows:



The brach here is composed of
pebbles & gravel ^{clay} & sand & slate,
limestone and a few quartz pebbles.
The high cliff just to the north
with the mouth of the creek
is made of numerous thin strata of
a dark, hard stone with cleavage
so it comes off in small cubes
a few inches in diameter or
in some places in almost
square classical blocks up to
a foot. These strata have a
remarkable contorted curvature
near this stream which is
figured in Capt. Hooper's
Report of 1880.

Some of these strata contain
fossil shells, *Spinifera* &c
and but I had considerable
trouble to find a specimen
of the fossiliferous rock with
distinct specimens in it.
I secured specimens of several
strata though the wind blew

with such fury that every
gust filled the air with fine gravel
flying like shot & driving ones face
like needles. Coming back
to the native camp I saw a pile
of murrels the natives had
caught with nets by letting
themselves over the cliff
& capturing the birds as they sit
stupidly on their eggs which latter
are also secured in this manner.
Washing about at the foot of the cliff
was quite a number of dead
murrels probably killed by falling
rocks &c.

Following a small sheltered
gully up the hillside I was delighted
at the ^{abundant} carpet of beautiful flowers
lavishly up the whole course
to the top of the hill - when I
came near the top I turned and
sat in a sheltered nook looking
down at the wild and lovely scene
before me - the foreground formed

By the slopes of the hills
Covered with drifts of snow
Rocky intercoves with rich and
varied flowers descend to the
mouth of the creek which dashes
endlessly in mimic rapids down
the rocky bed from the heavy
white snow banks rugged close
to the base of the rugged hills
forming the trough narrow
but not - the gravel back
with the other sand and
the snow from the creek
filling the low places immediately
to the foot of the sea just
off shore in the mist of the
driving spray and white caps
dry the snow in the sun
showing however the
unusual stretching like arms
into the interior leading where
the foot of white men never trod
soared magnificently gloomy
from the barren rocks - then

walls while the melancholy
of the wind howling down their
courses and over the hills made
the forbidding aspect of the hills
still more striking. The dead
ashen grey of the hillsides
was often broken by spots of vivid
green several butterflies were seen
scampering along the rocks up
to the tops of the cliff where I
found the wind blowing so hard
it was difficult to make any
advance except with a snow on
cliff - The ground even on the bare
rocky well-swept hilltop was
dotted here and there with numerous
handsome little flowers and
a single snow bunting with
tiny Golden Olives who seemed
looking out over the stormy sea
two whalers were seen making in
from Point Hope - I turned soon
after to the ship sailing all about
the hills the bows of Bings man not

PM 21 Came back & reported finding
a bed of limestone cropping out on
the inland part of the hills.

Among the plants I saw were the
common species found in most
places thus far besides a beautiful
Dodocatheon or shooting star of a
clear purple - Small willows
a foot high were seen in the
most favorable places bearing large
light green leaves & long catkins
and with a fuzzy or hairy growth
all along their stems. Other
plants not noted & for ever seen
& will be noted from my collection.
About 3 PM we started for Pt. Hope
which we reached late in evening
and came to anchor behind its
shelter the wind still blowing a gale.
At noon today while at Cape
Thompson the Belugas came close
along the break in a school
of 50 or less making one & would
be escorted by 3 or 4 males crowding

as close alongside as possible while the
young one always kept close over
its mother's back. They kept
running back & forth here & there
a couple of hours or so.
They lifted their heads half out of water
each time they came up & moved
very slowly as though looking out.
As we neared Pt. Hope we passed
the two whales I saw earlier in the day.
They were not broken ~~up~~ ~~but~~
~~as~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ The "Surprise" spoken
yesterday reports a good season.

July 20 - Pt. Hope -
Laid top to inside (to south) of this
place all the morning - The
natives came on board ⁱⁿ ~~and~~ among
them being the Chief her ^{man} who is such
through terror as he has shot 400 men
already and made the rest much afraid
of him - During the trading when any
of them gets a fair price and haggles
some he would quietly take the
goods & hand them to the man and

the latter would take him & not say a word further.

The natives here as at many places along the coast asked for cartridges and especially for whiskey and offered a good price for what they called a drop by which they would represent by holding the palm of hand up & licking it with tongue & then indicate what they desired enough to get drunk by wagging the head in a drunken manner. Among other things they offered to trade was a skin of the Arctic Fox with a red fox's tail ~~or~~ sewed to it evidently made for a practical joke - After their articles of value are sold they always bring out a lot of worthless stuff which they persistently offer to sell apparently for the amusement of being repudiated and laugh when it is not taken - I secured several good photos of the natives on board but when I took one of the chief alone

I had considerable trouble in getting him to remain quiet for he became strangely nervous when I covered my head in the focussing cloth and it was only when I told him that it would be bad for him if he moved that he (under the gratification) remained quiet long enough to get a photo. As soon as it was accomplished he had me change places with him & he went through the performance of covering his head & went through it me - and after having my inverted image shown him he came out with a grin of satisfaction.

The natives all want to show about Ilam & soon after some Beluga came along the break & a ♀ & young one was killed by a rifle ball from shore - the Capt. Munn & I went on shore to see it & while there a ♀ with a young one came along & the ♀ was shot & killed after a short chase along shore - the young one after its mother was

killed swan about at a distance
raising its head out of water to try
& find its spear again -

The natives came towing back
the last catch and singing a
dancing song to express their
satisfaction for they had launched their
umiaq and given chase at the first shot.
We returned on board and about
10 m - started out and stood up
for the north along the coast
against the high wind which however
constantly decreased

The coast grew higher & higher
until at Cape Lisburne it found
a high rugged needle about
1400 feet high. To the right
of the point a mile are some contorted
strata bent almost into a
circle and very dark. The
precipitous face of the hill
coast along here shows
series of dark brown or yellowish
strata inclined from 10 to 50°

at an angle of about 70° to horizon
One bluff abouting on the
sea to the south of the cape over
4 miles has a great number of
jagged spurs projecting above
& through the loose inclined bed of
 friable material covering the slope
 giving the impression of the roof of
 a many spined church pitting through
 a bed of rock -

Just to the north of the cape close to
the point is another precipitous
slope showing a jagged serrated
slope with the rougher toward
striking spurs of rock projecting downward
on its sides & plumb. This out descends
in a swaying slope to the northward
forming the bed of an ancient glacier
A small group of 2 or 3 native houses
(winter) were seen niggling the side
of the mt. Upon the upper part
of the hill on the ~~out~~ point were
numerous large snow banks
and a peculiar grayish tinge

shows when fresh snow has fallen within a day or two

Leaving the coast, turning to eastward and continuing on as far as can be seen we strike for Point Lay

~~July 11~~
Arrived in morning to find low land visible on the cliff all along the high land of Cape Lisburne having crossed Longyear. Toward midday we came in noon shore to the S. of Icy Cape hoping to go inside the Blossom Shallows. The high coast cliffs extending some distance N. & S. of Cape Lisburne disappeared before we reached Point Lay whence a low sand & gravel spit extends along the coast far north of Icy Cape and shuts in a shallow lagoon all along the coastline here back of the lagoons

could be seen low rolling knolls of flat tundras

Cape Lisburne is the breeding place of many Kittiwakes Gulls & Murres like Cape Thompson

As we ran along the shore just south of Icy Cape within a few miles three summer camps of natives with umiaks & conical lodges were seen in all about 150 people were seen. Before each camp a stout post 12 to 15 or 20 ft. was erected from one of which a native would a shield as we passed while a crowd of others stood gesturing about the case - The Capt. turned the Corwin in her just at noon wishing to land to get some magnetic observations but looking back the water was seen covered with foam under a rapidly approaching gale from the

The sun did not set last night
1200-1215

and seeing its edge -

We had a very heavy sea all
the P.M. tossing the vessel
about as she rode her dock down
the coast -

3 July 2 P.M. - Off Icy Cape
Took the morning to find
that we were standing back
toward Icy Cape though the
Coast line was obscured
all day by haze or fog -
The wind died slowly out &
the sea decreased all day
All the latter part of day
~~we approached~~ most of afternoon
It was ^{clearly} with fine rain at
intervals - and at intervals the
misty or foggy or mist was
common - In the afternoon several
Walrus were seen - a sign of
our proximity to ice in addition to
the fog and later we ran in among
numerous very small loose
fragments nearly over 2 to 3 ft

west and the exposed break
precluded the idea of landing much
to my disappointment for I had
much desired to see these people
We had just stopped on when
a fierce gale with a heavy
sea struck us from the west
and in a short time ^{the} ice pack
was found moving in shore ahead
of us and shutting in all
around so there was nothing
left but to back out for the gale
& ice with the Blossom Shoals
in which proximity make matters
very lively for a vessel
These shoals are formed by the
usual shift on the N. of Icy Cape
being forced up into ridges
by the ice pack and thus taking
a new form and dimensions
Every season
The ice pack was visible
a number of times in the
afternoon or the loose ice

across and scattered sparsely about and at last the ice becoming more plentiful she was headed back down the coast again in the evening.

The clouds opened at 8th night and the sun was seen above the horizon by the officers on the watch.

I asked the meaning of several words ^{at Point Hope} the following of which are three Shaman *an alk' kōk* - *Chiz-ūmē'lik* *Nū'wūk* = the spit at Point Barrow. The village at Pt. Barrow *kāg'mā* lit. upon the back of the hands on a pair of mittens worn by a young man were attached the spread feet one on each hand of a *Whommon* *Can. Cooniculata*. The men said they were the first one of these birds which had alighted thus on his hands & letting feet to bring him good

fortune in salmon fishing. The other natives pointed him out as being a Shaman.

23d

In the morning the weather appeared a little more favorable and the wind being from the E & NE the vessel was turned up the coast again and stood along close inshore until a little after 11am when we were just off Icy Cape when the fog broke up & lit. the sun came out brightly and anchoring close to the cap a party went ashore to get the position with magnetic variation & dip. I went along to see what would turn up in my line. We landed on the long low sandy stretch of beach which $\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide or less separates the sea from the long narrow lagoon which

makes along the coast here. We found several native Campsites which they had occupied a week or so ago. Around each were scattered pieces of deer antlers in profusion with bones and pieces of fur of dogs & foxes showing unmistakably that these animals had served as food probably earlier in the season before the ice left the shore here. I obtained a few ethnological specimens and then returning along the beach saw a ~~few~~ of whales just floated ashore dead - also the skeleton of a right whale upon which the natives had been at work. When we first landed I shot a solitary Zinga Bairdii and during the walk saw a number of Phalacrocorax fulicarius which with several ducks

Buonings made up ~~all~~ ^{all} of the birds seen on shore though King Eiders were numerous in large flocks on the Lagoon as they have done all along the coast from ~~Cape~~ Point Hope from Cape Lisburne thus far. Stercorarius pomatorhinus was quite common with a few S. parasiticus. Some Arctic Laysanensis, L. koflumi and Hornilla glacialis with a few Colymbus arcticus made up the list of birds seen here. The country here is barren and gravelly upon which a sparse growth of Conices & a few other grasses with only a half dozen flowering plants completes the flora of this desolate spot. How the country is farther back it is hard to say. At noon we were on board & stood up the coast meeting the

ice pack about 20 miles
North of the Cape the ice
was very light nowhere rising
into high ridges & the loose
drift into which we passed a
few miles being very trifling.
The bulk turned around
from the shore ahead aback
to near to Icy Cape & the
vessel was turned about &
headed back. In the evening we
sighted & spoke the barque "Northern
Light" whaler which we had
seen also when taking
observations at the Cape.

This vessel reports having run
north along the shore with seven
other ships up to the N. of St. Bala
The pack was unbroken
from the shore but a last
opening of shore the bark
"Daniel Webster" stood to the
N.W. into it & soon after the
ice shutting in along shore

forced the vessel to turn down
the coast until they were
below Icy Cape - Since this
time the "Webster" entered the
lead about the 10th or 11th inst.
Nothing has been seen or heard
& the Capt. of the "Northern Light" says
there is little hope for her
to return.

Leaving the Soon after
we came up to the "Schr.
Handy" which we found along
some loose drift ice with
a dory 4 men down killing
seals - We came up just
as the midnight sun was swaying
about a degree above the horizon
making a long golden path
of glowing light along the gently
heaving surface of the ice dotted
water - in the mid ground the
waves in pools upon the heaving
ice cakes could be heard uttering
their hoarse notes in a loud roar.

July 24th see Below

sheering sound which broke
slowly upon the still air
with at shot intervals the
sharp crack of the rifle as
it killed the stupid animals.
There were hundreds of these
walrus but the Capt. of the
Sch. said the ice was so thin
that the blood of the animals
when shot almost invariably
broke up the ice cause so to
let the slain animals be
soon lost so that he was
having very poor success
walrusing though there
was plenty of the animals.
Standing on glidy ice left
the ice behind, ran in
to the South of Icy cap where
we came to anchor just off
a native camp of about
100 people who brought off
but little beside winter
deer skins & the skins

of mountain sheep - also
Marmot skins (Pamps & the
Whistler) They asked for
Whiskey, Hrwy. Rifle & some
I secured some photos of the
people but during the day
(we anchored about midday) several
whalers viz. Bergus, Sappho;
"sea Breeze" & "Northern Lights"
The Sch. "Handy" and in afternoon
the Steam Whaler "Belvidere"
were all anchored within
a couple to four miles & the
latter close by as the Capt.
came on board and among
other things told us that the ice
was remarkably light this season
He has been within 40 miles of
Havard Is. recently, a month ago
and thinks we will be able
to penetrate to Wanganell Rd.
He was within 8 or 10 m. of here
the yester Cap. Long was there &
says its coast is identical to day

A. Fredricks

L. H. Mc Tuesten

Ortwin Hooper

Chas. Petersen

François Mercier

Montcalm

days like the fiords along
the Coast in the vicinity of
Blow Bay.

He describes the movements
of the ice from St. Brelah, St.
L'Isle au Chat and even states
that it may be for 2 or 3
yrs. in succession that a
vessel cannot get out or in there.
The only safe wintering place
for a vessel is in Elson Bay
at St. Bonaventure

A. Fredricks

L. H. Mc Queenen

Other worker

Chas. Petersen

François Mercier

Montreal Canada

J. Joseph Gaerier

Carriage maker

Sea port just then in major
break in fishing

an all kōk Salmon

some & some like chin

in week Pt. Desnos

Kagmatit, a people

days like the flocks along
the Coast in the vicinity
of Lower Bay -

He describes the movements
of ice from St. Belsby to
the - as very erratic

Siene acaulis purple moss
like flowers in boxes found all
around from White mts. abundant
at Lower Bay

2, 6, 11

2, 5

2, 4

2, 5

